8F-73

selves to the conditions under which we live, but to allow discontent to rob us of all we have gained by creating insatiable desires for change. This sentiment is one which prevails quite largely among journeymen in nearly all trades, and is fully as noticeable in the fraternity of painters as elsewhere.

These propensities spring from various causes, and are not only an annoyance to employers, but a disadvantage to workmen themselves. The man who conceives a desire to "see the world," the man who is the victim of bad habits which unfit him for faithful service, the man whose pretensions to independence are such as to render him disagreeable, if not intolerable, to his employers, the man who is anxious to become suddenly rich, will be the man who will help to enlarge the vast army of itinerant workmen, who boast of their fruitless journeyings, and speak unblushingly of the deprivations which their improvidence and dissipation have brought to them.

The apprentice is not impervious to the contagion. Perhaps he commences to learn his trade with bright hopes and good resolutions. He may have the material in him to make one of the best of workmen; but it is too frequently the case that before he has half mastered the rudiments of his chosen avocation he becomes bedazzled with the promise of better wages in a neighboring town, changes his position, and by reason of "slack" times or incompetence is compelled to change from place to place, always half doing what he undertakes, and never able to command a good salary, nor to secure a comfortable competency for his declining years.

There are few conditions which justify frequent changes, and the principal of these are scarcity of work, unfavorable climate, and the inability of those who are disposed to enter into business for themselves, particularly young men, to compete with established firms having large capital. If the American mechanic or artisan would close the door of his dwelling upon discontent, he would not only be happy with his lot, humble though it be, but he would be prosperous. He should resolutely remove everything which casts a shadow across the pleasantness of his daily life; he should take pride in his work, and believe his chosen avocation to be worthy of his abilities and suited to his tastes. He should avoid associations which breed discontent, whether of persons or circumstances, and see much more of the bright than the dark side of life.

HINTS ON THE USE OF COLORS.

The introduction of finely prepared quick drying colors has done much to relieve the decorative artist of troubles arising from unequal drying of pigments; yet there are instances in which the artist is compelled to use colors of unequal drying natures in a uniform slow drying vehicle. In such cases the following suggestions are offered: A little burnt umber will aid the drying of vandyke brown without materially changing its color. A little raw umber will facilitate the drying of raw sienna without materially affecting the tone of color. The slow drying lakes may be helped in the drying by the addition of a little red lead without altering the color. Where difficulty is experienced in very slow drying black, it may be hastened by the addition of prussian blue and red lead, the latter in very small proportion, and if the black is very intense in color, the change will not be perceptible.

The publishers of THE PAINTER have received numerous inquiries about methods of wood finishing, and especially about the now well-nigh discarded process of finishing in oil. We would say to all in reply that the best wood finishers throughout the country are using a preparation called wood filler, of which there are several kinds, and about as many qualities. The properties of which they are composed, if properly

472-A

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TIMELY TOPICS.

TRADE JOURNALS.

What commerce does to stimulate the industries of the world, the trade journal does for the trade it represents. It would be difficult to name a trade of any importance which is not represented by its journal. The reason of this is clear enough to those who know how much absorbed good workmen are in their calling, and how anxious they are to know what is going on in their own immediate world—what improvements and developments are taking place, what is new, and what becoming obsolete. As the daily paper presents to the general public reports of notable events in the social, political and commercial world, so the trade journal culls all facts bearing on the interests it represents, and furnishes them to its readers.

The importance of trade journals is indicated by the fact that they are wholly supported by the trades that each represents, and cannot be said, to any appreciable degree, to be read by the outside public. And this condition of things is quite natural, because every one takes the greatest interest in what most intimately concerns himself, and the journal of greatest value to the tradesman is that which has something instructive and encouraging to say about what he is doing, and about what others in the same trade are doing. Some shrewd observers of human nature maintain that the nature and quality of a person's reading and the departments of a paper to which he turns with greatest eagerness are sure indexes to his avocation.

Notwithstanding the cordial support given to trade journalism in the United States, it may be said that it is not wholly understood or appreciated by those most interested. Much more could be made of it if its readers were to consider themselves as contributors and correspondents. There is probably no member of a trade or profession who does not wish to know something or have some doubt removed. There are probably few, whether employers or employed, who have not discovered something in their special calling which, if known, would be of practical value to those of his own trade. Many of the best workmen hesitate to take up the pen to enlighten others, though they are willing to do so, and know that they have ideas which would be helpful to their fellows, simply because they cannot turn out their sentences in a style which they consider proper for a widely-read paper. This is largely due to false modesty, and perhaps through indulging it, many a brilliant idea, and often a valuable invention or suggestion of real practical utility is buried in a man's bosom, and dies with him. It is the *idea*, and not the language which clothes it, that is important. It is the diamond, with its bright sparkle, and not the setting, however rich, that attracts the eye. So the tradesman who has developed anything new in thought or in actual experiment is in duty bound to give currency to it for the benefit of his fellow-workmen, where this can be done without too great pecuniary sacrifice. The gospel parable reproves him most severely who wrapped his talent in a napkin and buried it.

If all artisans and mechanics were to consider their own trade journal as the storehouse for their ideas, and a free exchange for all communications affecting their calling and interest, every journal of this class would grow in importance and general interest. It would be a means of improving their condition, enhancing their skill, stimulating original thought, awakening a more friendly feeling among mechanics, and possibly effecting a better understanding between employers and employed.

DISCONTENT.

One great error of our nature is not to know where to stop, not to be satisfied with reasonable acquirement, not to adapt our-

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN
GEORGE ENGELMANN PAPERS

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Wright gen. V. monticola according to our specimens, i.e. his
n. 96 in Pl. Wright. 1. 32, which you there say is the same as
the V. vulgaris of Pl. Linden, and you have just our specimens together
under monticola. His n. 919 of Pl. Wright 2. 29 is V. Arizonica. Our
Berlandier 2412, 3115 (not 3116), and 902 (marked "corditolia" by Planchon)
are all under monticola ("G. E. 1879").

Nov 11th 1881

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Yours truly
Sereno Watson.

Dr. George Engelmann

3003 Locust

St. Louis

Missouri

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Vitis cinerea not in Granite soil only
in the Limestone region of Texas — usually
dark blueish black, rarely with bluish, semi
transparent berries

475

V. candicans and cordifolia thrive as
well in Granitic soil

V. monticola bears abundantly and the „bunches"
are covered with grapes.

J. Munson Nov 1887

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Berlandier 3116

Vitis monticola ? probable

pubescens

or V. Candicans ??

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Jamestown Nov 26 1882

I have been informed that in San Seba and at Fredericksburg a bushy grape grows, hardy climbing, with small bunches and large white berries of good quality

A similar one on the borders of the Stoked Plains, with large oblong white berries of excellent quality and without foxy taste.

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J. O Rauscebach Jfrnicht an J. Bruch

478 Mark 27 1882

Vitis montivola gemischte Beeren, Kerne
gerieben, Fleisch der Beere, schleimig
? — Saft wie mild Rauch Obst
Kirschsaft — alle Theile frischbraun
Montivola oft in der Gemeingegend —
Vitis Labrusca gute Beeren, mäßig
Traubenbau;
Vitis vulpestris in Reinigen Ufern
Waldungen oder in Hag Hecken
selten auf Reinigen Felsen

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Missouri Botanical Garden
George Engelmann Papers

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Vitis monticola, Buckley. (John C Mensebach writes Sept 14th 1879:) is very common in upper Texas, always on Calcareous soil, never on granitic soil, never in the low country of Texas. Grape bunches compact, berries sweet; rarely white or yellowish. Without sugar and water they make a dark heavy wine, much like Burgundy

579

I have no specimens of.

Pinus Lambertiana
flexilis var albicaulis
Parryana
Balfouriana
Ponderosa var Jeffreyi
" var scopulorum
Muricata
Sabiniana
Coulteri
insignis
tuberculata

Tsuga Pattoniana

Pseudotsuga Douglasii var Macrocarpa

Abies bracteata
grandis
nobilis
magnifica

Arceuthobium Douglasii
" var abietinum
occidentale
verticilliflorum
Thread
Juniperinum
" var Libocedri

Flavescens
var mexicana
" villosum

Any of Western oaks [illegible]

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Oct 1881

Boca

480

Alis Islandica, Nuttall

In "La Nuova Notarisia" Oct 1881 Dr Cox
writes by Dr Nuttall in which he refers his
Alis Islandica to the proper name agreed
Dr Hillandet, viz Dr Nuttall that it is the same
as M. membranacea Bulliard that this is the older
name.

The fronds is made by Berkley original from
Dr. St Michel 1861 p. 600 in which he describes
it as membranaceo-gracilis green tenuis edible
it has small black cells, & the plants
are the same, & Berkley accepts the
reasons & erroneous.

Alaria esculenta from Alis Champion
of Mr Grevill & Agardh which came from Lyngs with Alis
esculenta & Alis membranacea
Berkley & Harvey & Hooker
Alis esculenta Bonnemaisons Algae
Dr Nuttall writings of M. membranacea
from Cuba, and mixed with this plant
which is for M. membranacea, shows that Dr
Nuttall from Cuba.

Dec

Oct 1841

Viti Odoratum, Planchon

published in "La Flore Serre" Août 1860

Bot. Mag. 1834, t. 2412 & 3116. N° 4. pg 316

Certainly different from Bentley & Hemsl's description

Under angled & ribbed or regularly 5-angled

(which is the case in Cambria, Linnaeus & others, and not

in true Viti folii) double interrupted, very leaves-acuminate

leaves ovate, blackish purple (like a pepper corn).

Leaves entire or 3-lobed, 3 nerved, petiole

short, very thick, yellow but shining

below in the middle, grayish in dry with tomentose

veins.

Must be compared with V. Calyptrata & Vitiginea

Viti with lighter & darker spots, with very short

blue beak, orange-ate outside, with shape not prominent

- 9 très enfoncé dans le milieu dorsale

I cannot take Bentley's word for it, as

that has a sharper green berry!

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Vitis candicans.

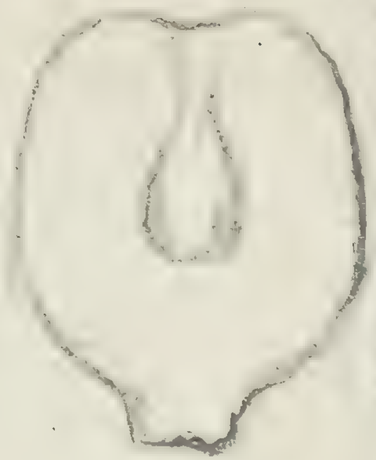
Vitis Bonariensis Shuttl.
Bangal, Florida

x 4

Dallas, Texas
Reverchon

New Norfolk
Lindheimer

July 26 1882



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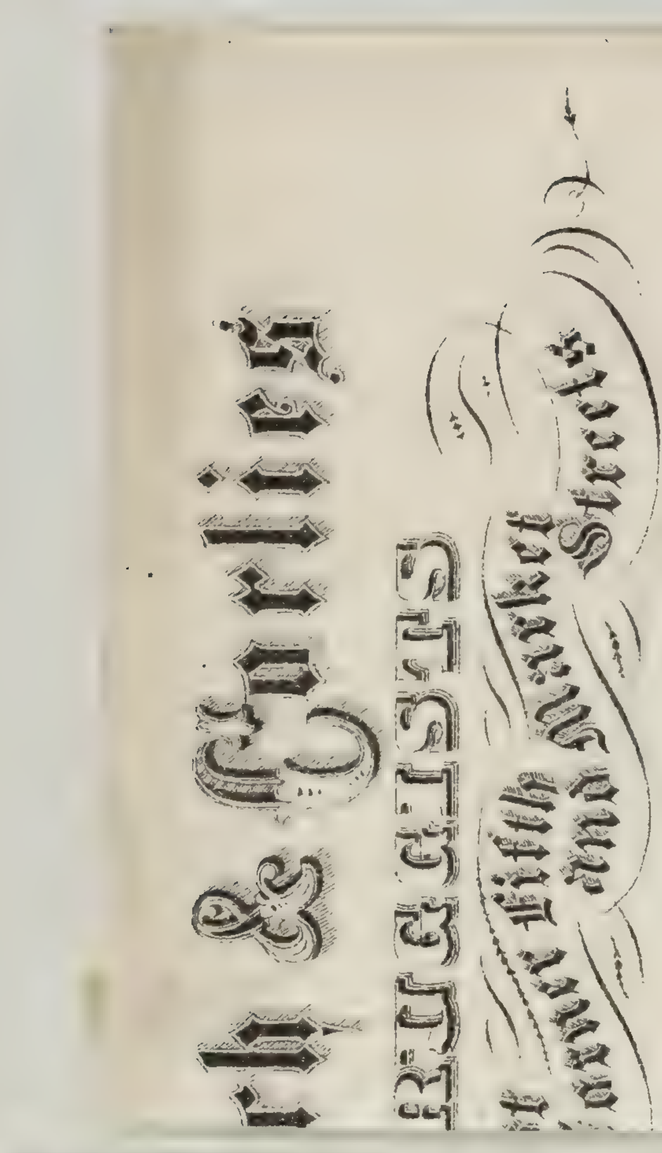

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Herb Benoli 1868

Vitis 483

inflorescence of an
Ampelopsis

Leaves small,
dark green above
whitish tomentose below.
branches lanuginose, loose-woolly, arachnoid.
No tendrils seen on specimen

Florida, Palatka / Herb. Torr. et gool. museum;
coll. / S. Carolina & Florida 30 yrs
ago)

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[redacted] Tendrils [redacted] 1876

Torr & Gray FL I. 245 — "attaching itself to trees & walls by expansions of the extremity of tendrils"

Gray Man. 5th ed 113 "tendrils fixing themselves to trees or walls by dilated sucker-like disks at their tips"

Gray Genera II. p 165 has nothing but tendrils but the plate shows a tendril & no suckers.

Tendril divided = 5 branchlets (too many?)

Bot Magaz 51. 2443.

Desmoulins = Actes Soc Lin. Bord. t. 24 - 1862 finds both kinds of tendrils on same plant — = some ♂, in others the other predominates

Ampelopsis quinquefolia asfig = Gray Gen II. 165 — foliolis lanceolatis floribus fruct sem majoribus, sem. angulis obtusis, volubilis cirrhis omnibus ~~multifidis apice dilatatis adhaerentibus~~ radicata — pentafidis basin versus dentatis, dilatis ~~basi~~ versus volubilibus — caulibus opacis scabris ~~caule~~ ad nodos parce ~~ramosis~~ radicante

Ampelopsis radicans — foliolis angustate lanceolatis profunde dentatis, flor fr. dem majoris; sem. angulis acutis s. acutiusculis — cirrhis omnibus multifidis apice haustorium digitatum adhaerentibus — caule ubique radicante.

Michaux I. 160 says: caule radicante-scandente foliis petiolatis

axils an areola with numerous short, easily detached bristles and, usually, stouter spines, all ~~retrorse~~ barbed. flowers on the joints of the previous year, on the same areolæ ~~which produce the~~ with the spines, mostly large, open only in sunlight; fruit often edible, often large.

Statices.

* ~~Platopuntia~~: Joints compressed: shaphe forming a prominent bony margin around the seed: embryo completing a little more than one circle around the scanty albumen; cotyledons contrary to the sides of the seed. —Platopuntia.

† Fruit pulpy.

1. O. Engelmanni, Salm: Bushy, erect-spreading, much branched: obvate joints ½ to 1 foot long, sparsely armed with bundles of 1 to 3 or sometimes even 5 spines the stouter ones angled, yellow, sometimes with a red-brown base; flowers yellow, about 3 inches wide: petals broadly obvate, truncate: the purple oval juicy berry about 2 inches long, with a large flat umbilicus, and with 20 to 25 brown-woolly and slightly areolæ, and seeds — Salm, Cact. cult. 1849, 235; Engelm. Cact. Mex. Bound. 47, t. 75, fig. 1-4.

Var. β. occidentalis, Engelm. Spines fewer, stouter farther apart: seeds larger — O. occidentalis, Engelm. & Big. in Cact. Pacif. R. Rep. iv. 38, t. 7, fig. 1-2.

Var. (?) γ. littoralis, Engelm. Joints often larger, 1 to 1½ feet long: areolæ bunches of longer and more slender spines closer together: fruit similar but with 40 to 50 areolæ; seeds smaller.

Apparently a polymorphous species, extending from southern Texas to the Pacific, and which will probably be identified with some older Mexican species, when these plants come to be better understood. The two forms of California are easily distinguished by the characters given above. The var. occidentalis has been found on the western slope of the Mountains east of Los Angeles and southward to San [illegible] at an elevation 1000-2000 feet, Schott. The second form